

company's sail line on the African coast and proceeding thence to Trinidad, the new port of Guayaquil (La Plata), the island, islands and so around to Chili, the Argentine Government giving the right only for the landing at Buenos Aires.

ARGENTINE TO GET BACK THE FALKLANDS.
It is feared from a member of the Diplomatic Corps, who has the confidence of the South American representatives, that Argentina's action in cancelling the concession is due to President Cleveland's special Monroe doctrine message, and is inspired by the hope that the United States will recognize the right of Argentina to the Falkland Islands, which were formerly taken by Great Britain with the acquiescence of the United States subsequent to the Monroe doctrine's enunciation. The islands, then called the Malvinas, were owned and settled by Spain, and thus became part of the Buenos Ayres Republic.

Argentina vigorously protested when they were seized by England, and in a proclamation declared that, though Argentina was unable to resist the powerful force of England, it continued to firmly adhere to its claim to the faithful ownership of the territory. Under these circumstances Argentina, on the 15th inst., informed the cable company that it considered the proposed landing place at Trinidad as illegal, and that it could not recognize any alleged permit to use the Falkland Islands, consequently by its own terms the concession fell to the ground.

It is intimated that a specially accredited Minister from Buenos Ayres will soon come to the United States to endeavor to reconcile the dispute as to the ownership of the Falkland Islands, in view of the stand taken by President Cleveland on the Venezuelan boundary dispute.

CLAIM AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.
President Cleveland, in his first annual message to Congress, in 1885, referring to this question, said:

"The Argentine Government has revived the long-dormant question of the Falkland Islands by claiming from the United States indemnity for their loss, attributed to the action of the commander of the ship-of-war Lexington, in breaking up a piratical colony on those islands in 1831, and their subsequent occupation by Great Britain. View of the ample justification for the act of the Lexington, and the derelict condition of the islands before and after their alleged occupation by Argentine colonists, this Government considers the claim as wholly groundless."

Friends of the Argentine Government, however, claim that this occurred without the claim which the Argentine authorities were then pressing against this country, and as these have now been definitely abandoned, for amicable reasons, they believe that the United States will not disregard the proofs of ownership which can now be presented, as they are similar in all respects to those of Brazil and Venezuela which have been espoused by Secretary Olney.

LONDON WELCOMES THE NEWS

A Useful Test of the Sincerity of the Monroe Doctrine.

London, Jan. 21.—The Westminster Gazette, referring this afternoon to the report that Senator Carlos Carvalho, Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, is preparing a note demanding the immediate restitution of the island of Trinidad, occupies a large space in its columns. There is nothing improbable in this news, as, indeed, rather to be welcomed, because it affords the Government of the United States a test of the sincerity of its policy in the American continent.

"For in the present dispute England is pressing for the United States to take a position which is unconditionally and imperiously. What will the United States do?"

THE PRESS'S STORY IS DENIED.

London, Jan. 21.—The Brazilian Legation here denies the story printed by the Press, of Buenos Ayres, to the effect that Dr. Carvalho, Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, would demand from Great Britain the immediate restitution of the island of Trinidad, off the coast of Brazil, which was formerly occupied by the British, and which Brazil claims is her territory.

The Press stated that in the event of the demand being refused diplomatic relations between Brazil and Great Britain would be probably ruptured. It was stated at the legation that, although Brazil declines to arbitrate the question of the ownership of the island, the negotiations to decide the question would be continued.

THAT TEMPERANCE WAGON

Long Acre Restaurant Keepers Will Petition to Have It Removed Because It Hurt Them.

The cheap eating house men in the neighborhood of Long Acre square are in arms against the big lunch wagon which the Church Temperance Society has placed at the northeastern corner of the square. They say that the intruder is ruining their business and that it must go. A petition is now in circulation, which will eventually be sent to the Mayor, or Mr. Houscove, or Colonel Waring, or somebody that is great.

It slipped into its position at Forty-sixth street and Seventh avenue, some twelve or thirteen days ago, and when the prosperous restaurant men opened their places in the morning there was the temperance society's wagon in all its lateral magnificence. They knew at once that it would be a powerful rival, and so it proved to be.

Two of the restaurant men have already sold out, and several others think of doing so. The necessity for moderate priced eating houses in the neighborhood is great, as the car houses of the Broadway cable line are there, and several factories are in the vicinity. The lunch wagon is seated at high rates in that part of the city, and other expenses are such that restaurant men cannot successfully compete with the wagon, which is free from rent and costs little to run. Furthermore, wealthy people are beginning to patronize the wagon, because food at cheaper prices than the many little restaurants and bake shops.

Foremost in the fight against the brilliant yellow and gold house on wheels is John Barrett, who keeps a neat little restaurant at No. 712 Seventh avenue and prides himself on the lightness of his potter's chicken, the tenderness of his steaks and chops, and the quality of his coffee. He was more than anxious to talk about the matter yesterday.

"This dinged wagon," said he as he pulled up a pyramid of a hundred left over buns, "has robbed me of \$7 or \$8 a day. I used to have twenty-five men in here at breakfast, while now I don't get a half dozen. I've had to put my regular dinner down to 20 cents, my steaks to 10 cents and my eggs, chops, liver and bacon to the same price. There's no money in it. I can't stand it much longer. These church people, millionaires most of them, are driving honest men out of business. I swear I don't see where the charity comes in of robbing Peter to pay Paul. It's an outrage."

LASKER FAR IN THE LEAD.

Three Games Ahead of Steinitz, Who Holds Second Place.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 21.—To-day the first game in the final round of the international chess masters' tournament was played with the following results: Lasker beat Tschigorin in a P-Q 4 opening after fifty-four moves. Pillsbury and Steinitz adjourned their game. The score:

Lasker	.....	10	5
Steinitz	.....	10	5
Pillsbury	.....	10	5
Tschigorin	.....	10	5

SHE FOUGHT FOR LIFE AND HONOR.

Continued from First Page.

tion for literary work has brought her into contact with New York newspapers and magazines at various times, but her writings have rarely been published. Some poems of her composition have found their way occasionally into print.

A few years ago she collected and published short descriptive sketches in pamphlet form for distribution among her friends. Among her most intimate friends it is said that her mind was slightly unbalanced.

Her only source of income was from her small estate, which was encumbered by mortgages. Miss Hill's father and mother, with whom she formerly lived on One Hundred and Forty-eighth street, are both dead. Her only near relatives are her sister and brother, Mrs. George A. Carpenter and John Hills, in New York. At her father's death the three heirs were left an estate valued at about \$12,000. A little over a year ago Mrs. Carpenter and Mr. Hills bought Mary E. Hill's interest in the estate, and she invested the proceeds in property at Mamaroneck and Pine View, N. J.

The Mamaroneck property consisted of two houses in Bonny Brook addition, adjoining the station of the New York & New Haven Railway. The location is picturesque, and although the town is well built around the houses are isolated. One of them Miss Hills sold soon after the purchase to Mr. Goodwin, of Mamaroneck, who is the real estate agent through whom she transacted all her business.

A LIFE OF LONELINESS.

The other house she lived in, without servant or companion. The nearest building is the railway station. It is about 100 yards away. The street in front terminates at the railroad, and it is seldom used by other vehicles or pedestrians. About 100 yards in the rear, on the White Plains road, there is a saloon. The isolation of the place and the retired life of the murdered woman accounts for the long-time that has apparently elapsed between the tragedy and discovery. Miss Hills seldom had visitors.

She occasionally went to New York to visit her brother and sister. At such times she usually went by the electric road to Mount Vernon to visit on the way with friends at that place and in Morrisania. It was not unusual for her to spend two or three days at a time on such visits. She was therefore not missed by the people in her vicinity, and her death would probably not have been discovered for some time but for the visit of Mrs. Perrin yesterday afternoon.

In the sale of her house to Mr. Goodwin Miss Hills only realized about \$100 for her equity. She kept no bank account and spent the proceeds of her house for her living expenses since last August, when she received the money. She is represented as having invested all her cash, and as having been threatened with foreclosure for non-payment of the interest.

Robbery, however, is believed to have been the motive of her murder. It is possible that her ownership of the house and the seclusion in which she lived led the murderer to believe that she had money concealed in the house, and that the supposed assault was an after thought.

The Mystery of the Murder.

Up to midnight no clues had been found to the murderer. The manner of his entrance and exit from the house is the only thing established beyond doubt by the investigation of Dr. Mixwell. On the left of the house is a cellar window, covered by a heavy wire screen. This screen had been partially unfastened and bent back, and the window, which hangs from hinges at the top, forced open. The murderer had dropped through into the coal bin in the cellar.

The marks of his feet in the coal were

plainly visible. He had then ascended the cellar stairs to the kitchen. The kitchen door had not been locked, and his access to Mrs. Hill's room was open the rest of the way. After the murder had been committed he left the house through the rear window, leaving on the inside of the sill a small piece of clay from his boot.

The investigation made by Dr. Mixwell did not go into these points, and no effort was made to thoroughly examine the premises for further clues.

Goodwin Saw Footprints.

The front lawn was covered by snow when Mr. Goodwin first visited the place. He saw the tracks of a large foot leading from the corner of the lot to the front steps. For the space of three feet on each side of the house the snow had melted away, and the inference is that the murderer had followed this open space around the house to the cellar window by which he had gained entrance. The tracks were partially obscured.

Ten days ago there was quite a heavy snow fall at Mamaroneck. Last Sunday afternoon there was a lighter snow fall. It is believed that the tragedy occurred prior to Sunday, if these are the tracks of the murderer, as indicated by the obscurity of the tracks.

DATE OF DEATH UNCERTAIN.

Dr. Mixwell said after the investigation that the woman had probably been dead more than thirty-six hours. Aside from the discoloration of the hands, which was probably caused by the tightness with which they were bound, the body showed no marks of discoloration.

Until the autopsy and Coroner's inquest is held the date of the tragedy cannot be more definitely known. Deputy Sheriffs Breese and Studwell, who were at the scene of the tragedy soon after the discovery of the body, are without theories. They were not present at the time of Dr. Mixwell's examination. No officer of the law had taken the case in hand up to midnight. The house was locked, and instructions were left not to unlock it for anybody but the Coroner.

A telegram was sent to Coroner's Physician C. E. Birch, a White Plains, requesting him to hold an inquest. Mr. Birch was not at home and had not received the telegram at 11 o'clock last night. No steps can be taken to ferret out the mystery in the case and bring the offender to justice until the cumbersome machinery of Westchester County law is put in working order at the inquest, which will probably be held this morning.

Mrs. Carpenter Prostrated.

Mrs. C. W. Hughes, a neighbor of Mrs. George A. Carpenter, the sister of the murdered woman, arrived at Mamaroneck on the 6:30 train from New York with the message that Mrs. Carpenter was seriously ill. The news of the tragedy, she said, had been told to her and had completely prostrated her. The sisters, it is said, though very different in temperament, were greatly attached to each other, and it is feared that Mrs. Carpenter's illness has already been greatly increased by the news of Miss Hill's fate. Mrs. Carpenter is the wife of George A. Carpenter, of the Carpenter Paper Company, and lives in a handsome brownstone front house, at No. 442 West Forty-third street, in this city.

John Hills, the brother of the murdered woman, is a bookkeeper in New York and lives with the Carpenters. He reached Mamaroneck on a later train, and began at once an investigation into the mysterious tragedy. He said he knew very little about his sister's affairs, and nothing of her acquaintances at Mamaroneck. The dead woman, he said, could have had no enemies. She had a very gentle and generous disposition, which was the principal cause of her frequent lack of ready money. She occasionally visited her relatives in New York, but had not been there for some time. She corresponded with them, and had not mentioned anything to indicate that she feared trouble of any kind.

Theories in Mamaroneck.

The belief gained ground last night that the murder was the work of some tramp passing on the New Haven tracks who

entered the house for the purpose of robbery.

There was one slight indication at the house which at first was thought to go to show that the deed was done by a professional "crook." On the shutter of the first floor window, above the cellar window through which the murderer gained entrance to the house, was a mark which might have been made with a jimmy. It had been recently made, but a tankard which had delivered coal at the house two weeks ago saw the mark yesterday afternoon and thought he remembered having seen it on his former visit.

These vague and unsatisfactory suggestions offer little hope of the solution of the mystery.

'T WAS A SWELL FUNCTION

Brooklyn's Eleventh Annual Iphetonga Ball Given on a Magnificent Scale Last Night.

The eleventh annual Iphetonga ball, the swell social event of Brooklyn, representing in social importance the Fairbanks' ball in this city, was held in the Art Association and Assembly rooms in the Academy of music in that city last night. The affair was by far the most elaborate of its kind ever held across the river.

The committee having it in charge consisted of Arthur M. Smith, A. J. Low, Frank S. Benson, William Cary Sanger and William C. Sheldon, Jr. The decorations were superb. The spacious ballroom was arranged in a style resembling a ballroom of the days of the French Empire. The color tone was in blue, green, white and gold. Rare vases and Flemish tapestries, surrounded by gilt, were arranged on a background of pale blue and green, and at intervals on the four sides of the room were white pillars with gilded capitals, supporting a cornice in white and gold.

The musicians, consisting of a string orchestra and a band of mandolin players, were screened from the dancers by an arrangement of flowers and plants. The supper room was arranged to resemble a forest, a profusion of fir trees being disposed around the walls.

The cotillion was led by A. M. Hatch and Miss Anne Low Perpetua. Those among the subscribers for 1896 present were T. G. Bergen, Frederick P. Bellamy, Alfred C. Barnes, Frank S. Benson, Joseph E. Brown, Francis L. Barnes, William B. Brinsmade, Jonathan Bulley, John E. Borne, Samuel W. Boocock, Clarence W. Bowen, Henry P. Brookman, Amory S. Carhart, Daniel Channey, George W. Chamney, Horace C. Puyal, Carl H. De Silver, Francis E. Dodge, Watson B. Dickerman, Frederick A. Dwight, Edward H. Latham, A. Fish, Jasper W. Gilber, J. Loderick A. Gould, Crowell Hadden, Arthur M. Hatch, Norman S. Dike, Charles R. Yan, Norman A. Dory, Jennings, Ebon J. Knowlton, Theodore Dreier, Wyllys Terry.

Edwin J. Knowlton, John E. Leach, Edward H. Litchfield, A. A. Low, Henry W. Maxwell, Frederick W. Moss, William T. Mason, David M. Morrison, James L. Morgan, Jr., John Notman, John T. Pierpont, Henry T. Pierpont, E. T. H. Talmage, William S. P. Fritchie, John T. Sherman, William A. Taylor, Samuel H. Seaman, William C. Sheldon, Jr., George H. Southard, Thomas E. Stillman, John F. Talmage, Franklin E. Taylor, Frederic A. Ward, W. Augustus White, Robert B. Woodward.

ENGLAND WILL NOT ALLOW IT.

The London Globe Waxes Wrath Over the Venezuelan Commission.

London, Jan. 21.—The communication of the United States Venezuelan Commission to the Department of State recommending that Great Britain and Venezuela be asked to lay before the commission such evidence as they possess which would be likely to facilitate the commission's inquiry, and that the two Governments be represented before the commission by counsel, without prejudice to the claims of either, has provoked the Globe to the publication of an article on the subject couched in language of extreme severity.

"Great Britain," the Globe says, "will never allow the monstrous claim to be made that the territory of a British colony within its jurisdiction. Except at the close of a long and disastrous war, no power could admit it, and if such a demand were made by any other power no other reply would be made than to hand its ambassador his passport and mobilize the fleet."

"Will these pernicious commissioners," the Globe continues, "be so stupid as to effect upon the people of their own country of compelling the British Premier to snub the American Secretary of State?"

FLYING SQUADRON A BRITISH BLUFF.

Salisbury Denied It Was Ordered to American Waters.

Mr. Goschen States It Has Not Yet Received Sealed Orders.

Will Not Know Its Destination Until After It Has Reached Berehaven, Where It Will Wait.

CHAMBERLAIN FULL OF JINGOISM.

Declares England Has Been Well Served by Learning Who Are Her Enemies, and That She Is Now Enabled to Show Her Face to the World.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 21.—The British Foreign Office was swift to technically deny the Washington dispatch to the Journal asserting that this Government had demanded a prompt repudiation of the press report that the "Flying Squadron" was destined for the Bermudas.

The denial of the British Foreign Office was couched in very careful language.

The truth is that Ambassador Bayard was cabled to ascertain immediately whether or not the British Government had determined to send a fleet of war vessels into American waters.

The American Ambassador saw Lord Salisbury without loss of time and from him received personal assurance that there was no intention of sending any fleet to American waters.

Mr. Bayard cabled this explanation back to the Secretary of State, and the information was known to the President and the members of his Cabinet before it came by cable to the press associations.

The explanation sent by cable to this Government went to the extent of stating that it was common practice, in sending out fleets, to equip them with charts of all the seas; that in compliance with this custom the fleet had been supplied with charts of American waters.

HAS NO SEALED ORDERS.

Mr. Goschen States That the Flying Squadron Goes to Berehaven Without Any Instructions.

London, Jan. 21.—The Right Hon. George J. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, made a speech at Grinstead today, in the course of which he said he wished to dissipate the alarming rumors that were in circulation.

Referring to the flying squadron, he said it was intended for use in any emergency in any direction. It would go to Berehaven without taking sealed or other orders, except to proceed to that place and await instructions. The squadron was not intended as a menace to any country, nor was it destined for any particular quarter of the world. It would be used as other squadrons are used.

Mr. Goschen appealed to the public, if they heard that the squadron had been ordered anywhere, not to imagine that it had

been sent to menace anybody. The disposal of the squadron would not be guided by political considerations while the situation remained as it is now.

Mr. Goschen denied the rumor that the Government meditated placing another squadron in commission. Nevertheless it could not afford to rest on its oars. It did not propose to adopt sensational measures, but would continue as hitherto to steadily augment the number of ships, guns and men in order to maintain supremacy on the sea, and to secure the nation from panic whenever there were clouds on the political horizon.

SUSPICION AN EVEN HATE

Mr. Chamberlain Is Bitter Over the Threatening Position Assumed by the United States.

London, Jan. 21.—The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, delivered a speech to-night at a banquet given by natives of Queensland residing in or visiting London. He referred to the solidarity of the Imperial sentiment, which made it impossible for a blow to be struck or a chord sounded in the most distant part of the empire without being echoed in every part of Her Majesty's dominions.

Great Britain, he said, had been guilty of many sins of omission and commission toward her colonies. Still, she alone among the nations of the earth had been able to establish and maintain colonies in all parts of the world.

A few weeks ago, he added, Great Britain seemed to stand alone surrounded by a circle of enemies, and was surrounded by altogether unexpected hostility. Long standing differences appeared to suddenly come to a head, and a new era of hostilities seemed to have begun.

England had to recognize that her success, however legitimate, was imputed as a crime, that her love of peace was taken as a weakness and her indifference to foreign criticism as an invitation to insult. England tried to be forced to recognize such feelings existed, but he rejoiced, seeing that they did exist, that they had found expression.

No better service had ever been done the nation, for it had enabled her to show her face to the world, with a clear conscience, while resolute to fulfill her obligations.

England, he isolated, stood secure in the strength of her own resources, in the firm resolution of her people, without respect to party, and without being swayed by the shifting sands from end of the empire to the other.

At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Chamberlain was heartily cheered and applauded.

SAYS EUROPE WILL PROTEST.

The Temps Call the Davis Resolution An "Extravagant Innovation."

Paris, Jan. 21.—The Temps in an article on the Anglo-American dispute, asks whether Senator Davis imagines that Europe will accept without protest the extravagant innovation contained in his resolution anent the Monroe doctrine or if the States of Central and South America will submit to slavery without protection. President Cleveland, it adds, must realize that he helped to create the frame of mind in which the resolution originated.

MR. BREWER'S STATESMANSHIP

Glaucostone's Organ Praises the Venezuelan Commission Letter.

London, Jan. 21.—The Daily News will to-morrow say in connection with the letter of the Venezuelan Commission that Justice Brewer displayed genuine statesmanship in drafting the letter. It adds that the request furnishes Lord Salisbury an opportunity that ought not to be lost. The Prime Minister would act with wisdom and dignity if he complied with the request.

MENDELSSOHN HALL CONCERT.

Test of the Aeolian as an Accompaniment to Soloists.

A concert was given at the Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall last night. It was intended as a public test of the aeolian as an accompaniment for soloists, and was a success in every way.

The aeolian attachment had been fitted to the club's big pipe organ and to two parlor organs. The entertainment began with a prelude and figure in D major, by Bach. Mr. Vincente Toledo handling the instrument. The various expressions were well brought out, and the time regulated just as though a skilled organist was manipulating the keys. It was better, in fact, in many respects, as the mechanism of the electrical attachment of chords and movements which a player could not produce.

Mr. Galloway, the basso, sang "La Jurel, se Pel Rigor," by Halévy, accompanied on the parlor organ, with electrical attachment. He was encored, M. Riboarde, the violinist, played Bruch's Concerto No. 1, adagio, to the same accompaniment. The selection was a most difficult one, requiring rapid execution, but the mechanism was equal to the occasion under the deft manipulation of M. Y. Toledo.

Miss Blauvelt, the soprano, rendered Verdi's "I Vespri Siciliani Bolero" exquisitely.

Richard Henry Warren, organist of St. Bartholomew's Church, made his first public trial of the Aeolian, playing, or rather, he sang, the organ in the overture from "Tannhauser."

Mackenzie Gordon, tenor, sang several airs.

The concert concluded with the church scene from "Faust," in which Miss Blauvelt, Messrs. Gordon and Galloway, and a chorus of four voices took part. Mr. Toledo accompanying on the pipe organ.

Ta Kala Society Benefit.

An entertainment in aid of the Ta Kala Society of the Church of the Divinity was given at the Broadway Theatre yesterday afternoon. The society is under the patronage of Mrs. J. F. Andrews, Mrs. Andrew Carson, Mrs. George H. Andrews, Mrs. Edwin Gould and other society leaders. Nelson Wheatcroft and his pupils of the Empire Theatre Dramatic School presented "The Open Gate," "Makepeace Joy" and "The Dead Heat." Between the acts the Abbie sisters, G. Ball, the hypnotist, and the Benzy sisters appeared. It was the first appearance in this city of the latter, who are four in number, and whose ages range from seven to thirteen years. They played violin and piano solos, and met with an enthusiastic reception. The state of the huge success artistically and financially. The Heugler sisters, who were billed to appear, were prevented by Gerry agents.

Duse Sails Next Week.

LUD Eleonora Duse will sail from Liverpool for New York on January 29th. Such was the announcement made yesterday afternoon by her manager, Mr. Schumann, who arrived in New York on Sunday. The company will sail from Genoa a few days later. Duse will appear first in Washington. A four weeks engagement in New York will follow, after which she will play in other cities. Her repertoire will include "Catalina," "Fenella," "Claudio," "Mardi," "Catalina Rusticiana." With the last will also be played a new piece of one act entitled, "Lockdown."

VOLUNTEERS ARE CALLED FOR.

The British Guiana Press Appeals to Able Men to Serve.

Colon, Jan. 21.—Advices received here from British Guiana are to the effect that the press of that country suggests that all those who are able to so should volunteer for military service. A new railroad has been projected from Georgetown to Point Barima, at the mouth of the Orinoco River. The Panama Railroad Company has landed extra large stocks of coal here.

GENERAL MAGEO BADLY DEFEATED.

Though His Forces Outnumbered the Spaniards, He Is Put to Flight.

Spanish Report That at Least Three Hundred Rebels Were Killed.

Maximo Gomez Orders the Execution of an Officer for Stealing Shirts.

RAILROAD TRAFFIC STARTED.

Passenger Trains Now Running Between Havana and Matanzas, Guanajay and Batabano—Western Railway Connection Only with Rincon.

By Charles Nicholson.

Havana, Jan. 21.—Official reports state that Colonel Sanchez Echevarria, with 340 soldiers and twenty skirmishers, was attacked by 2,000 rebels under Maceo near Taironas. They were completely surrounded. At an opportune moment there arrived 200 soldiers who Commander Marin had sent to the relief of the Spaniards. They broke the plans of the rebels, forcing them to retreat, with a loss of thirty killed. It is reported that 300 rebels were wounded.

The Spaniards lost an officer and three soldiers, killed, and an officer and twenty soldiers were wounded.

General Luquero reports that on the 19th inst., at 7 o'clock in the morning, he fell on Maceo's camp at a place called Tairado, between San Luis and Pinar del Rio. He won a complete victory over the rebels, and left seventy-seven killed. He captured some horses and ammunition. He pursued his advantage, and overtook the rebels in the evening.

to the plantation of Guacamaro, putting them to disordered riot. His artillery fire was most effective. The Spanish lost in the morning one officer and one soldier killed. The evening's loss is unknown.

Maximo Gomez, when at the Alquezar plantation, near Palida, executed a rebel lieutenant for stealing shirts from a store.

Maximo Gomez has reported from the neighborhood of San Jose de las Lajas that he attempted to capture the guard-house on the plantation Portugete, the property of Manuel Calvo.

The railway companies to-day sent passenger trains to Matanzas, Guanajay and Batabano.

The Western Railway Company has connection only with Rincon.

The omnibus line between Havana and San Jose de las Lajas failed in the return trip last night. The horses were taken away by rebel advances; also the horses from milk wagons, causing this morning a shortage of milk in Havana.

Reports come from Santiago de Cuba that the steamers are filled with passengers to the islands of Hayti and San Domingo, owing to Pando having said "I do not want rebels in the cities. Let them go to the woods or away to foreign lands."

General Gasco overtook the rebel Rabi near Manzanillo, forcing him to retreat to the mountains. His force was completely dispersed and, it is supposed, with great losses.

The commissions from San Cristobal and Guanes have called at the palace to make known their distressing condition and lack of provisions and the need of military aid and of forces.

The Governor-General revoked the order forbidding "extras," provided the war news is strictly official and has been previously approved by the Government censor.

Two Spanish Generals came to this city to-day Pando, from the far East, and Linare, from near Havana.

It is presumed there will be a big conference with the new Governor-General and that a new policy will be inaugurated now that the rebels are no longer confined to the Eastern Jungle.

Gomez's course still seems to be eastward. He is swinging around to the north. San Jose las Lajas is the last place at which he has been heard from. It is a small town connected with Havana by a stage.

Maceo has to fight or remain in Pinar del Rio.

Dead Body Hanging in the Woods.

Mounted Patrolman John McInnis, riding on Fort Washington avenue a mile west of Fort George, saw a man's body hanging from the limb of a hickory tree in a wood not far from where Little Low's body was found last summer. The corpse was seemingly that of a workingman, thirty-five years old, five feet seven inches tall, weight one hundred and sixty pounds, dark eyes, dark hair and mustache and with a scar over the left eye.